

# GOVERNMENT STATISTICS SHOW NEVADA HAS MADE HUGE GAIN FARM AND DAIRYING PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Statistics for farm products for Nevada are presented in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce and labor. It was prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture.

The returns for livestock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of livestock products for the reason that the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns.

**Dairy Products**  
The number of farms in Nevada reporting dairy cows on April 15, 1910, was 1978, but only 1424 reported dairy products in 1909. That there should be this difference is not surprising. Doubtless some farmers who had dairy cows in 1910 had none in 1909, while other farmers neglected to give information for the preceding year, or were unable to do so perhaps because the farm was then in other hands. Dairy products in general are somewhat less accurately reported than the principal crops. This is particularly the case as regards the quantity of milk produced. The number of farms which made any report of milk produced during 1909 was 1296 (slightly less than the total number reporting dairy products) and the number of dairy cows on such farms on April 15, 1910, was 11,365. The amount of milk reported was 4,357,000 gallons; assuming that there were the same number of cows in 1909 as in 1910, this would represent an average of 383 gallons per cow. In considering this average, however, it should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk reported is probably deficient and that the distinction between dairy and other cows is not always strictly observed in the census returns.

By reason of the incompleteness of the returns for milk produced the census bureau has made no attempt to determine the total value of dairy products for 1909. For convenience a partial total has been presented comprising the reported value of milk and cream sold as such and on the butter fat basis and the reported value of butter and cheese made, whether of home consumption or for sale. The total thus obtained for 1909 is \$518,000, which may

be defined as the total value of dairy products exclusive of milk and cream used on the farm producing.

About one-fourth of the milk reported as produced by Nevada farmers in 1909 was sold as such. The butter made on farms in 1909 was valued at \$122,000.

## Poultry Products

The total number of fowls on Nevada farms on April 15, 1910, was 123,000. Of the 1982 farms reporting fowls, 449 did not report any eggs produced in 1909, and 432 did not report any poultry raised in 1909. The production of eggs actually reported for the year 1909 was 732,000 dozens, valued at \$222,000. According to the twelfth census reports the production of eggs in 1899 was 589,000 dozens, the value being \$123,000. The latter figures, however, are somewhat in excess of the actual returns at that census because they include estimates made to cover those cases where the schedules reported fowls on hand without reporting the production of eggs. In order to make the returns for 1909 comparable with those published for 1899 similar estimates have been made, the method of estimate and the justification thereof being substantially the same as in the case of wool. The total production of eggs in 1909, including these estimates, was 870,000 dozens, valued at \$264,000. The total production of poultry in 1909, including estimates made on the same basis as for eggs, was 191,000 fowls, valued at \$116,000.

## Animals Sold or Slaughtered

The total value of domestic animals sold during the year was \$4,339,000 and that of animals slaughtered on farms \$423,000, making an aggregate of \$4,762,000.

This total, however, involves considerable duplication resulting from the resale or slaughter of animals which had been purchased by the farmers during the same year.

The value of the cattle (including calves) sold during 1909 represented nearly two-thirds of the total value of animals sold, and the value of sheep sold represented more than one-fourth of the total.

The census of 1900 called for the receipts from the sale of all domestic animals, raised on the farms reporting and the total value of those slaughtered during 1899, which amounted, respectively, to \$2,260,000 and \$270,000. The item of sales is not closely comparable with that for 1909, when the inquiry covered all sales whether of animals raised on the farms reporting or elsewhere.

It is believed, however, that in many cases the returns for 1899 also included receipts from sales of animals not actually raised on the farm reporting.

## Crops

The total value of crops in Nevada in 1909 was \$5,924,000. Of this amount 97.6 per cent was contributed by crops for which the acreage as well as the value was reported, the remainder consisting of the value of by-products (straw, garden and grass seeds, etc.) derived from the same land as other crops reported, or of orchard fruits, nuts, forest products, and the like. The combined acreage of crops for which acreage was reported was 392,387, representing 52.2 per cent of the total improved land in farms (752,117 acres). Most of the remaining improved land doubtless consisted of improved pasture, land lying fallow, house and farm yards, and land occupied by orchards and vineyards, the acreage for which was not reported.

The general character of Nevada agriculture is indicated by the fact that only 15.6 per cent of the total value of crops in 1909 was contributed by cereals, while 70.7 per cent was contributed by hay and forage and 11.2 per cent by potatoes and other vegetables.

The total value of crops in 1909 was 105.1 per cent greater than in 1899, this increase being no doubt due in part to higher prices. There was an increase of 20.2 per cent in the total acreage of crops for which acreage was reported, increases being shown in the acreage of every important crop; the greatest absolute increase was shown by the acreage of hay and forage.

## Vegetables

In 1909 the total acreage of potatoes and other vegetables was 6822 and their value \$661,803. Excluding potatoes and sweet potatoes and yams, the acreage of vegetables was 1952 and the value \$264,000, both acreage and value having more than doubled since 1899. The report distinguishes between farms which make the raising of vegetables a business of some importance (having produced vegetables valued at \$500 or more in 1899) and other farms, on most of which vegetables are raised mainly for home consumption. There were in 1909, 34 farms in the first class, representing nearly one-half of the total acreage and more than one-half of the total value, the average acreage of vegetables per farm for these farms being 9.8 and the average value of product per acre \$174.32.

## Small Fruits

The total production of small fruits in Nevada in 1909 was 50,287 quarts, and in 1899, 76,860 quarts, and the value was \$5683 in 1909 as compared with \$8786 in 1899. The most important of the small fruits in 1909 were raspberries and loganberries, that crop being valued at \$1901.

## Orchard Fruits

The total quantity of orchard fruits produced in 1909 was 86,576 bushels, valued at \$82,695. Apples contributed nearly seven-eighths of this quantity.

The production of grapes in 1909 amounted to 378,205 pounds, valued at \$12,045. The production of nuts and tropical fruits in this state was unimportant.

The production of all orchard fruits together in 1909 was nearly six times as great as in 1899, while that of grapes also increased. The value of orchard fruits increased from \$10,433 in 1899 to \$82,695 in 1909, and that of grapes from \$5856 in 1899 to \$12,045 in 1909. It should be noted that the value for 1899 includes the value of more advanced products derived from fruits or grapes, such as cider, vinegar, dried fruits, and the like, and may therefore involve some duplication, while the values shown for 1909 relate only to the products in their original condition.

## INSPECTOR OF PURE FOOD LAWS TELLS OF WORK

### DECLARES THAT MERCHANTS IN GENERAL ENDEAVOR TO OBEY THE LAW

Professor Ross of the pure food commission of Nevada gave out the following common sense interview to the Churchill Standard:

In speaking of the work of the commission he said that one great trouble to contend with is the people themselves; that many times when the merchant tries to place the pure foods on the market, the purchasers will send them back because the articles are not what they have been accustomed to getting, when, as a matter of fact, the general public has become so well accustomed to adulterated foods that they imagine there is something wrong when the adulterations are eliminated. This is found to apply particularly to the sale of rice which is frequently coated with a substance that is proven to be injurious, simply because it will keep better.

The use of copper sulphate in such foods as beans, peas and pickles is to be eliminated after the first of January next.

### GOLD BUYERS AND ASSAYERS

Cash and prompt returns for bullion, ores and furnace products.

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Prof. Ross says it can be shown that the commission has, during the present year, saved the people of Nevada upwards of \$20,000 in the item of butter alone, while the appropriation for the work of the commission is only \$4000. This estimate is made on the basis of 20 creameries doing business in the state (some of them being conducted outside the state, however), with an average output of 2½ tons of butter per month. At the beginning the product was 5 per cent short in weight on an average, while now it averages a little over 1 per cent. The law allows it to run 2.08 per cent below. This is a saving on a small scale but the aggregate is astounding.

The merchants in general, Prof. Ross states, are adapting themselves to the requirements of the law and do not feel that it imposes the heavy burden that they first anticipated. In one locality in the eastern part of the state it was found that 55 per cent of the scales were deficient but these matters are being corrected and a much better condition prevails throughout Nevada.

### FOR RENT SEASON

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—As vanguard to the New York Nationals' annual invasion of Marlin, Texas, Groundkeeper John Murphy of the Polo grounds started for Marlin today to put the baseball park in readiness for the training season.

If you "Keep Boarders" at all, why not keep enough boarders to make it pay? A small campaign of classified advertising in the Bonanza will keep you busy.

## Sage Tea Will Darken Faded And Gray Hair

### STOP DANDRUFF, FALLING HAIR ITCHING SCALP, AND MAKE THE HAIR GROW

There is nothing new about the idea of using Sage for restoring the color of the hair. Our grandmothers kept their hair dark, glossy and abundant by the use of a simple "Sage Tea." Whenever their hair fell out or took on a dull, faded or streaked appearance, they made a brew of Sage leaves, and applied it to their hair with wonderfully beneficial effect.

Nowadays we don't have to resort

to the old-time tiresome method of gathering the herbs and making the tea. This is done by skillful chemists better than we could do it ourselves; and all we have to do is to call for the ready-made product, Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy, containing Sage in the proper strength, with the addition of Sulphur, another old-time scalp remedy.

This preparation gives youthful color and beauty to the hair, and is one of the best remedies you can use for dandruff, dry, feverish, itching scalp, and falling hair. Get a 50 cent bottle from your druggist today, and you will be surprised at the quick results. All druggists sell it, under guarantee that the money will be refunded if the remedy is not exactly as represented. Hadv.

If you should hear, incidentally, that your favorite store had had an unadvertised special sale of something you've been wanting to buy, you'd feel that it had not protected your interests—wouldn't you?

Don't you think that the store that's paying for publicity in the Bonanza, is apt to have a reason for wanting it—just as the store that is not advertised may have reasons for avoiding publicity?

### Subscribe for the Bonanza

### Notice of Dividend

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Tonopah Mining company of Nevada held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent and extra dividend of 15 per cent was declared payable January 21, 1913, to stockholders of record 3 o'clock p. m., December 31, 1912. Transfer books close 3 o'clock p. m., December 31, 1912; open 10 o'clock a. m., January 8, 1913.

C. A. HIGBEE,  
Treasurer.  
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1912  
d1912

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Silk Sox, all shades ..... 50c  
500 doz. Men's Ties ..... 50c  
Men's Silk Shirts ..... \$3.50  
Men's All Wool Shirts ..... \$3.50  
Men's Suspenders and  
Garters ..... 75c  
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Latest Men's Sweaters, White  
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Men's Gloves, all shades

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